

for themselves which they can sustain it. This is the only one of those enumerated that will probably happen. We have no idea that Congress will adopt either the 2d or 3d proposition, and the 1st, in our opinion, will be adopted by a large majority. California is a State, and a territorial government cannot be established. Then, will, in all probability, happen the first contingency, to wit, an exclusion of slavery from the territory by Congress. This would be an invasion of the constitution which the South could not tolerate. But it seems that our Legislature, under the rule of those who have brought the difficulty upon the country, by a system of territorial aggrandizement, begun and carried through by Mr. Polk's administration, has made the admission of California as a State, the only alternative left to save the Union, a cause for the calling a Convention.

FROM THE KENTUCKY (KENTUCKY) EAGER.
Mr. Calhoun's speech, will, of course, be looked to with great interest, and even with anxiety. But the impression made by this report of it will, undoubtedly, be painful to the country. The people of this glorious confederacy—and we mean the mass of the people of all sections and parties—will not sympathize in his threats of disunion in a supposed emergency. It would have been more creditable to his great character, instead of making hypothetical promises, to have given the aid of his great abilities in perfecting some plan of practical adjustment, to restore concord and harmony to our afflicted country. It would have been more in accord with the sentiment and feeling of the people of the Union. Standing on the very verge of fatality, about to encounter the solemn realities and responsibilities of the eternal world, let Mr. Calhoun not go down to the grave connecting his great name with the schemes of conspirators against the Union. Such a finale will obscure, in the darkness of the just obituary of his fellow men, the glory of his earlier renown. Let him strive to leave behind him a name that should glow with a radiant accord with the brilliance of his morning beam, go down in the blackness of eternal night.
We can tell Mr. Calhoun, and all other members of Congress, that the mass of the people of the country, of all sections and parties, are much less likely to be deceived by the promises and threats of their Representatives and Senators, than they are to be deceived by the promises and threats of the people of the country. Assuredly, the people of this Republic will hurl the direst anathemas upon all the plotters and promoters of disunion, which is no remedy, but an aggravation of all grievances, alleged or real.

FROM THE ST. LOUIS INTELLIGENCER.
THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—The resolutions of the last General Assembly, from which Col. Benton has appealed to the people, pledge the State of Missouri to co-operate with the South in all measures for restoring the encroachments of the North. We understand that to be the proposed object of the Nashville Convention. Do the anti-Benton men in this State intend to be represented in that Convention? If they were in earnest in passing the resolutions and intend to act consistently—if they mean to show their faith by their works, we do not perceive how they are to avoid taking part in the deliberations of this Convention. But as yet we have heard of no meeting for the appointment of delegates, and all the organs of that branch of the "progressives" are as silent as the tomb in relation to the Convention.
What means this portentous silence? Has old Bullion frightened them from "their property," or has reflection convinced them that they have gone a little too far in pledging Missouri to a movement tending to disunion?
If the people of Missouri are convinced that this Convention is designed to deliberate seriously upon the value of the Union, and that one of its purposes is either openly or covertly to favor a Southern Confederacy, he will be a bold politician who shall have the nerve to defend it before the people of this State. We say the people of this State, and not the Democracy to this Convention? Speak out, gentlemen, and give us your views.

The Official Report, by the Hon. THOMAS BURLEIGH KING, of his visit to California, has been looked for with so much interest that it will doubtless be acceptable information to our readers to learn that it has been at length completed—having been somewhat delayed in the preparation by Mr. KING's indisposition—and placed in the hands of the Executive, by whom it will doubtless soon be communicated to Congress, and, through the press, to the Public.

It certainly is a singular fact, as stated by the Baltimore Clipper, that many Abolitionists and Free-Soilers join with the South in favor of a Nashville Convention; and the "Clipper" quotes the National Era, the leading Free-Soil paper of the country, as saying as follows:

"For one, we shall not condemn, in advance, the Southern Convention. It will be time enough to denounce it as treasonous when it shall have committed some overt act."

And we have no objection that such Convention should calculate the value of the Union. Americans are a calculating people. We know nothing so sacred that it should command our blind veneration."

The New York papers represent the grand ball in honor of Mr. CLAY, which took place in that city on Tuesday night, as a splendid affair, worthy of the man in whose name the festival originated. About five hundred guests are said to have been present, and, after some hours spent in dancing, the whole company adjourned to the supper room. Letters from the President and Vice President of the United States, and many other distinguished gentlemen, were read, expressing the regret of the writers that public duties prevented the acceptance of the invitations they had received, and declaring their participation in the good feeling which had prompted the demonstration. A letter from Mr. CLAY himself was also read. During the repast the following toast was offered and received with deafening cheers:

"HARRIS CLAY: Who, in his country's cause, would rather be right than be President."

The following were the three first regular toasts at a Public Dinner at Memphis (Tenn.) on the 19th February:

"1. The Union of the United States of America: True patriotism will cherish and perpetuate it, unimpaired and increasing in multiplied blessings, to all generations in future time."
"2. The President of the United States: Cherished and respected by every American as the Hero of Resaca de la Palma and Buena Vista, and as the Chief Magistrate of a nation of freemen."
"3. The Constitution of the United States: The Ark of Covenant between independent Sovereigns."

A gentleman wishes us to say that Mr. ELIOT BURNETT, the eminent philanthropist, who has spent several years in Europe, and been instrumental in the great Peace movement which resulted in convoking and holding the Conventions in Brussels and Paris, expects to visit Washington in a few days with some friends; and that he is desirous of holding a public meeting here, freely to interchange opinions with gentlemen at the seat of government, preparatory to the appointment of Delegates from the District to attend the third great Convention, to be held at Frankfurt, (on the Maine,) in Germany, in August next.

The number of vessels now up for California, at the principal Atlantic ports, is as follows: At Boston 30; at New York 40; at Philadelphia 7; and at Baltimore 6. The number of vessels sailed, since the 1st of February, from the above named ports, is about 130.

GOLD WASHING.—A set of gold stamping and washing machinery has been made to order for Commodore STOCKTON, by Messrs. REEVE, NEFF & CO., of Philadelphia, and destined for California. It is intended to reduce the quartz rock, and make portable, and to be removed from one point to another at pleasure. The stampers, twelve in number, are worked by cam, and are fed from troughs, above each of which is a pipe which sends down a stream of water. The pulverized rock is forced by the stampers through a fine sieve, and with the water flows into a trough, whence it is delivered into pans that have a semi-rotary motion. The pans are set over the edges of the pans, the gold sinks, and, being collected, is put into what is called the amalgamator, where it is incorporated with mercury.
The whole machine is worked by a small engine fired to the stamping frame, and it is astonishing how rapidly and with what completeness the rock is reduced to a fine powder and delivered to the settling pans. Commodore Stockton has forty-eight of these stampers in operation in Virginia, but his machinery is not so simple and perfect as the present one. (Philadelphia North American.)

DEBATES in the Kentucky Convention, 1849. 1. For sale by Mr. S. S. SEXTON, Official Reporter of the Convention. TAYLOR & MAURY, Bookellers, near the State Capitol.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

EPHRAIM GEORGE SQUIER, of New York, to be Chargé d'Affaires of the United States to the Republic of Guatemala, in the place of Elijah Hise.
THOMAS M. FOOTE, of New York, to be Chargé d'Affaires of the United States to the Republic of New Grenada, in the place of Benjamin A. Bidlack, deceased.
WILLIAM C. RIVES, of Virginia, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic, in the place of Richard Rush, re-called.
HENRY S. SANDFORD, of Connecticut, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States to the French Republic, in the place of Stephen K. Stanton.
ALEXANDER K. McCLEUNG, of Mississippi, to be Chargé d'Affaires of the United States to the Republic of Bolivia, in the place of John Appleton, resigned.

L. W. JEROME, of New York, to be Consul of the United States for the city of Ravenna, in Italy, in the place of Henry J. Brent.
WM. P. BALLINGER, of Texas, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Texas.
JOHN T. MYRICK, of Florida, to be Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of Florida.
ROBERT S. KENNEDY, of New Jersey, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of New Jersey.
FIELDING DAVIS, of Mississippi, to be Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi.
JOSEPH BATES, of Texas, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Texas.
ANDREW J. JAY, of Alabama, to be Receiver of Public Money at Sparta, Alabama.
CHARLES F. M. NOLAN, of Arkansas, to be Receiver of Public Money at Batesville, Ark.

UNION MEETING AT ST. LOUIS, (MISSOURI.)

A telegraph despatch from St. Louis, dated the 20th instant, says that the Union meeting at that city was immensely large. HENRY S. GYER presided. Resolutions were passed affirming that the South has just cause of complaint against the North for not delivering up fugitive slaves, and insisting that this constitutional provision should be enforced. Also, against the adoption of the Wilmot proviso, as being inexpedient, and against the Nashville Convention and all other such assemblies, as being calculated to increase rather than heal the existing difficulties; that no serious crisis has arrived warranting such a course; and that it only requires the exercise of the same spirit of compromise which prevailed in the formation of the Constitution to settle satisfactorily all the sectional questions which now agitate the country, &c.

THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.—By an official document transmitted to the Senate, in reply to a call for information on the subject, it appears that the cost of maintaining the United States squadron on the coast of Africa is \$384,500 per annum, and that the mortality on that station is less than in the Home Squadron or in the East Indies. The following figures show the number of men and deaths in the African Squadron for four years:

Year.	No. of men.	Deaths.
1845.	631.	5.
1846.	751.	8.
1847.	639.	7.
1848.	691.	3.

A comparison of the average health of the various naval stations for the four years shows them to rank thus: 1. Mediterranean; 2. Brazil; 3. Pacific; 4. Africa; 5. East Indies; 6. Home Squadron.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Legislature of this State adjourned sine die on the 9th instant. Amongst the laws which it passed is one authorizing the election by general ticket of the additional members of Congress to which the State may become entitled under the new apportionment, so as to supercede a special session of the Legislature to re-district the State. It is also said that, by another act, the State has at last determined to receive from the General Government her share of the proceeds of the public lands.

PROPER.—Two of the fire companies in Cincinnati having disgraced the department and city by fighting, have been promptly expelled from the fire department. This is the only way to check the fatal spirit which seems to rise too readily between fire companies in the large cities.

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL CONVENTION is to assemble at Cincinnati in May, and already the profession in that city have held a meeting and resolved to give the delegates a cordial welcome, and entertain them at a supper, from which spirituous liquors shall be excluded.

DELEGATES TO THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION. The following gentlemen were elected Delegates to the Nashville Convention from the State of Mississippi, by a Convention of the two Houses of the Legislature, on Wednesday, the 6th instant:

For the State at large.—Messrs. W. L. Sharkey, Whig; A. M. Clayton, Dem.; S. B. Boyd, Whig; C. P. Smith, Dem.
First Congressional District.—Messrs. Joseph W. Matthews, Dem.; Thos. J. Word, Whig.
Second Congressional District.—Messrs. F. Neil, Dem.; G. H. Young, Whig.
Third Congressional District.—Messrs. Wm. R. Miles, Whig; J. J. Pettus, Dem.
Fourth Congressional District.—Messrs. J. J. McRae, Dem.; T. I. Stuart, Whig.

Very respectable gentlemen, but who, we cannot but think, should all or any of them get to Nashville at the time appointed, will, when they find themselves so ill seconded by other States, feel very much like fish out of water.

The amendment of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, providing for the election of Judges by the people, passed the House finally on the 14th inst., only three members voting in the negative. The action of the people is all that is now required to make it a law.

The Macon Tribune says that Mr. McALLISTER has declined, from the press of business, his appointment as Delegate to the Nashville Convention, and will be succeeded by Judge COLQUITT, his substitute. Mr. McALLISTER is a sound lawyer and a sensible man.

The steamer Canada, which left New York on Wednesday for Liverpool, took 57,586 letters. The American steamer Washington, for Southampton and Bremen, took 10,167. Total 67,753. The Canada had 76 passengers, and the Washington 53.

GOV. TOWNS, of Georgia, has issued his proclamation requiring the people in the several counties in their respective Congressional districts, on the 5th Tuesday in April, to elect two delegates, one from each of the political parties, to the Nashville Convention. The election will be conducted in the same manner as elections for the Legislature, and the returns made to the executive department as are the returns of the electors for members of Congress.

The States of Mississippi, Alabama, and South Carolina have each appointed delegates to the Nashville Convention by legislative caucus.

The annual report of the City Inspector of New York shows that the total number of deaths in that city for the year 1849 was 23,733; of which 12,469 were males, and 11,264 females. Of these 4,452 were children under one year of age, and 4,605 were children under five years of age. The small number of deaths took place in November, when only 992 persons were interred, and the largest number in July, when the return was 5,396. The large increase in the last named month was, of course, owing to the prevalence of cholera and its kindred diseases.

PUBLICATIONS IN LOUISIANA.

We have been permitted by a gentleman in this city to make the following extract from a letter received by him from a gentleman at Thibodaux, in the State of Louisiana, dated March 8, 1850:

"The people here are perfectly quiet on the question of slavery in the Territories, the proceedings in the Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding. You understand this thing: one man makes a motion on the subject, and all the rest are afraid to vote against it, as they would be certain to be misrepresented at the next election. So quietly do we all take it here, that I had almost forgotten to say anything about it. Here and there you can find a man who is in favor of the Nashville Convention; but the masses laugh at it, and the almost universal opinion is, that it will result more disastrously for the people engaged in it, and overwhelm them with more political odium, than did the Hartford Convention those engaged in it."

We hope, too, our neighbor will not do injustice to the Southern Convention. If it is ever held, the North must take the responsibility of conducting it. The contingency upon which it is proposed has not occurred, and we trust never will occur.—Louisville Democrat.

"The contingency? What contingency? The different States that have appointed delegates to the Convention do not agree as to the matter at all. One says that the Convention must be held if slavery is to be abolished in the District of Columbia. South Carolina says that it must be held unless a new provision be made for the restitution of fugitive slaves. Mississippi says that it must be held if California be admitted into the Union with the constitution her citizens have framed."

Our neighbor hopes that we shall not do injustice to the Southern Convention. Most assuredly we do no injustice to the Convention when we assert the notorious fact, that very many, if not most of the active and influential leaders in the movement contemplate the dissolution of the Union as one of its not improbable consequences. When a portion of the New England Federalists were getting up the Hartford Convention there was not a thousandth part as much evidence of a design on their part to form a Northern Confederacy as there now is on the part of the getters up of the Nashville Convention to form a Southern Confederacy. (Louisville Journal.)

It appears that a bill has passed one branch of the Ohio Legislature, making it a penal offense for any citizen to aid in the arrest of a fugitive slave. We cannot believe that any such bill can become a law in Ohio; and its introduction should be regretted as the evidence of an spirit as wild, as lawless, as the existing difficulties; that no serious crisis has arrived warranting such a course; and that it only requires the exercise of the same spirit of compromise which prevailed in the formation of the Constitution to settle satisfactorily all the sectional questions which now agitate the country, &c.

THE UNITED STATES troops stationed in New Mexico have all in winter quarters. Much dissatisfaction exists among the Mexican population of the Territory in reference to the protection afforded them by the United States Government against the depredations of the Indians. They assert that not only their property, but their lives, are less secure now than they were when under Mexican protection. Immediately after the treaty made by Col. WASHINGTON, last fall, the Indians murdered a number of Mexicans, and stole from others large amounts of stock; and the very day following a more recent treaty, made by Col. CALHOUN, Indian agents with the Utahs, they murdered seven Mexicans and seized much stock.

The "Buffalo Hunters," on their return to Santa Fe, after their accustomed annual hunt last fall, met and fought the Apaches near the settlements, and report has it that the Cheyennes, heretofore considered friendly, are assuming a hostile attitude; and the general impression in Santa Fe was that these Indians will prove very troublesome to the emigrants crossing the plains during the approaching spring.

There was a great deal of political excitement in Santa Fe at the time Mr. B. left. The minority party, which has all along been in favor of a State Government, and consequently opposed to sending Mr. SUTTER to Washington to represent the district as a Territory, has augmented its numbers, and is strenuously engaged in endeavoring to establish a government in accordance with their wishes; but Mr. B. gives it as his opinion that the scheme will prove abortive.

NORTH CAROLINA.
At a Southern Rights' meeting lately held in Granville, North Carolina, General SUMNER and JOHN KERR, Esq. were invited to speak, and both made strong Union speeches. The former, though he did not advocate the Nashville Convention, thought it best, since it was to be held, that North Carolina should be represented in it. Mr. KERR was utterly opposed to any representation there. And, finally, the meeting struck out the resolution to appoint delegates, and adopted one, instead, that it is *inexpedient* to send delegates to either the District or Nashville Convention.

A similar meeting in Brunswick county resolved to take no action in regard to the Southern Convention; and consequently no delegates were appointed to the district convention.

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The following is a list of the United States vessels now lying at the Gosport (Va.) navy yard:
Ships of the line—Pennsylvania, receiving ship; Delaware, in ordinary; Columbia, do; New York, building.
Frigates—Columbia, in ordinary; Congress, refitting for sea; Potomac, in ordinary; United States, do; Constellation, do.
Steamers—Powhatan, fitting out; Legare, in ordinary.
Sloops-of-war—Saratoga, in ordinary; Cyane, repairing; Lalande, in ordinary; Fairchild, do.
Brigs—Washington, in ordinary.

KITES.—These being the days of high winds and high kites, we suggest to our young friends the idea of trying their artistic skill in making their kites into forms of living things. It is rather too bad that our boys should be behind the heathen Chinese in this respect; but they are, nevertheless. A missionary in that country says: "The sky is a universal fluster of kites. I counted this afternoon from my window ninety-three, which were flown at various heights with great skill. Some represented birds, and admirably imitated their manoeuvres in the air, poising themselves, and sailing; and darting; gaily butlerflies floated around, and dragons, forming a long succession of circular kites, with a fierce head, flew about the sky. The majority were of merely fanciful shape. Loud noise like a wind instrument could be heard from them. The largest was that of a huge fish, as it swam through the blue above, moving its tail, and fins with a ludicrously natural effect. Those like animals are also flown in pairs and made to fight." Now, boys, try your Yankee ingenuity, and let the Celestials know that you are up to the age with something in the wind worth looking at.—New York Tribune.

GRAPE CULTURE AT THE WEST.—According to statistics accurately prepared by the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, the number of acres in vineyard culture within a circle of twenty miles around that city is 743, under charge of 264 proprietors and tenants. When in full bearing they produce, at the most moderate estimate, for a series of years, 148,600 gallons of wine annually. The number of acres now in bearing is a little over 340.

In Clark county, Indiana, there are between 150 and 200 acres in cultivation, and the culture of vineyards is steadily on the increase. The average quantity of wine produced is two hundred gallons per acre, which is sold at the press at seventy to eighty cents per gallon.

ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.—A frightful accident occurred on the Erie Railroad on Saturday night, near Coabection, which fortunately resulted less seriously than was at first apprehended. It appears that part of the railroad broke up, and the two near passenger cars were thrown off the track; the pin which attaches the car to the baggage train broke, and both cars rolled down an embankment of some thirty feet. About sixty persons were in the cars, and a scene of fearful confusion and excitement ensued—the lights were extinguished, and the cars from the stores set fire to the cars; the most desperate efforts were made to escape by breaking the windows, by which means the passengers were all extricated, more or less bruised, but only one is believed seriously injured, and she is feared will not recover. The locomotive proceeded nearly a mile before discovering the loss of the passenger cars, when others were procured, and conveyed the passengers to their destination.

A JUST AND VERY CLEAR DISTINCTION.

FROM THE FLORIDA SENTINEL.

Mr. MADISON says, in "the Federalist":
"The prohibition against treaties, alliances, and confederations makes a part of the existing articles of Union, (Articles of Confederation,) and, for reasons which need no explanation, is copied into the new Constitution," (the Federal Constitution.)

It needs no explanation, because the object was obviously to prevent the States from forming combinations, which would have a tendency to embarrass the General Government. Hence Gen. Hamilton reasoned that the States, acting separately in their sovereign capacity, would have power always to protect themselves against aggressions of the Federal Government, because they would have the facilities of a rapid communication with each other. All the officers of the State Governments are sworn to support the Constitution of the United States. All combinations between the State Governments to operate against the General Government would be a violation of this obligation.

If the States could, whilst members of the Confederation, organize a Southern Convention, they could also organize a permanent Southern Congress. Nobody denies the right of the People, in their primary capacity, to form such a Convention; but this would be a Revolutionary movement—would be the act of the People, and would violate no obligation which the State authorities, in virtue of their oaths, are under to the General Government.

The People, in their primary capacity, can sanction such movements, as they possess an inherent right of Revolution.

The States cannot sanction such movements without a violation of their allegiance or obligations to the General Government.

FROM SANTA FE.

FROM THE ST. LOUIS UNION OF MARCH 9.

We have had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Preston Beck, who, in company with seven other persons, has just arrived from Santa Fe. Beck and party commenced their journey on the 27th inst. At that period the weather was extremely cold, the streams frozen up, and the ground covered with snow.

The United States troops stationed in New Mexico have all in winter quarters.

Much dissatisfaction exists among the Mexican population of the Territory in reference to the protection afforded them by the United States Government against the depredations of the Indians. They assert that not only their property, but their lives, are less secure now than they were when under Mexican protection. Immediately after the treaty made by Col. WASHINGTON, last fall, the Indians murdered a number of Mexicans, and stole from others large amounts of stock; and the very day following a more recent treaty, made by Col. CALHOUN, Indian agents with the Utahs, they murdered seven Mexicans and seized much stock.

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Our readers will recollect in the account of the recent dreadful catastrophe on the Mobile river, in the burning of the *Orline St. John*, it was stated that the carpenter of the boat, who had on board three negroes belonging to himself and his brother, jumped with the negroes into the yawl boat and cut her adrift, thus depriving the passengers and crew of the only means of escape, and causing the terrible loss of life that followed. The *Orline St. John*, whose name was Robert McCune, was met a few days afterwards at Calabash, and immediately killed by M. Gale, the Pilot of the *Orline St. John*. We have not learned the particulars.—N. O. Bulletin, March 11.

SMITHSONIAN LECTURES.

Lieut. DAVIS, United States Navy, has just finished, at the Smithsonian Institution, a very instructive course of Lectures on the TIDES. This gentleman, to whom the Secretary of the Navy has assigned the Superintendence of the United States Nautical Almanac, was for several years one of the chiefs of the hydrographical department of the United States Coast Survey, under the direction of Professor A. D. BACON. In this employment he studied with much attention the action of the tides along our coast, and gave in the course of his lectures the results of his own investigations, in a series of interesting facts and deductions. Among these we may notice the following: Changes are constantly going on along our coast of the utmost importance to the commerce and navigation of our country. At Sandy Hook, for example, it is well known that where there is now dry land there was in 1836 forty feet of water; and this in the main ship channel. In 1767 there was an open channel from Barnstable bay to the ocean, and as late as the beginning of this century, in heavy storms, the sea occasionally made a breach over the same place, but the process of construction under the law of tidal action, as explained by the lecturer, has closed up this opening entirely, and the place is now an important part of Cape Cod.

Other well-authenticated instances, derived from a comparison of the recent surveys with the earliest charts of our coast, were mentioned. For example, Monomy Point is constantly extending to the south. Under the operation of the tides, a number of harbors and inlets, particularly along Martha's Vineyard and Long Island, have been gradually closed and converted into ponds. The remarkable fact was stated that the salt water of these ponds had given place, in the course of a few years, to fresh water. Another remarkable fact, that the bottom of these ponds are frequently deeper than the bottom of the adjoining ocean. This fact is interesting, since it is found that the inhabited part of sandy deserts, such as the oases of the Desert of Sahara, present similar depressions, the bottom of the valley being, in some instances, below the present level of the sea. The lecturer also stated that these ponds, in the course of the change, become the home in succession of salt water, brackish water, and fresh water animals, and thus afford a beautiful demonstration of the geological formation of basins, such as those of London and Paris, in which the remains of successive races of animals are found in a fossil state.

Lieut. Davis has deduced from his numerous observations the law of tidal deposits—namely, that all deposits on the external coast are made by the incoming or flood-tide, and that the increase of deposits is always in the line of the motion of the tidal current. Thus, if the tide moves to the north along any part of the coast, projecting points, which may serve as nuclei, are found to elongate in a north and south direction. This action is not confined to our coasts, but Lieut. Davis applies it to the explanation of phenomena noticed in the Llanides of France and Holland.

Another important deduction is, that the deposits at the mouths of harbors and estuaries, (not rivers,) known by the name of bars, are formed from materials deposited by the ocean. The action of the tide is that of constant deposition. Degradation of the coast is the effect of the waves and storms of the ocean. The general action of the meteorological causes is to diminish the height of continents and to transport their materials to the sea, while the action of the tide is just the reverse, and tends to keep up and preserve around the coast the materials which have been brought down in geological periods. In this way the belts of land which skirt our coast have been thrown up, and even Long Island itself has probably been formed in the same way.

MORE OF THE SEA SERPENT.

The Charleston Mercury of Monday has the following letter: "BEAUFORT, MARCH 15, 1850."
"The report of Capt. BENTONSHIP and passengers has been verified by many other witnesses. The formidable monster has been seen again to-day, we understand, in our waters. When discovered by those on board the steamer, 'his eminence' was in Port Royal Sound, a distance of seven or eight miles from this town. Since that time he has been lately making his way up Broad River, and was seen by a gentleman, we understand, to-day, in White Branch River, an arm of the Broad. He is reported to be making his way higher up still, and, perhaps, he may be captured. He is described as being from 120 to 150 feet in length, and of proportionate bulk; has the head of a serpent, which he carries, when in motion, five or six feet out of water; about ten feet from his head is a hump, resembling a huge hoghead, and as far as he could be seen out of the water a succession of humps was observed. He was pursued for several miles along the bank of the river, at times the party in pursuit coming very near to him. He was shot at with a rifle and shot gun, which had the effect of making him timid, and caused him to sink below the surface of the water when nearly approached. We understand that a party from this place has been made up to capture him, if possible. The plan is to man two large flats, with a cannon to each, one going below where he is reported to be, and the other above, and then approach each other, and when he is discovered, to fire into him. In this way he may be taken, if, peradventure, he does not take them first. The Whale Branch is not more than one hundred yards wide, and there is a probability of an animated conflict with this kind of the waters, within his own domains, and I suppose it is admitted that the battle must be waged upon his own terms."

VERY LIKE A WHALE.—A passenger in the Charleston boat informs us that the Sea Serpent turns out to be several whales, and he adds that some of the Beaufort people had gone out the second time to harpoon them, having been unsuccessful in their first attempt.—Savannah Republican.

A CRASH.—The side walls of a new Methodist Church, in course of erection in St. Louis, fell some nights since. The roof had just been covered, and not being properly studded, the weight of snow upon it caused it to fall and push out the walls.

DISSEMINATING OCCURRENCE.—At Richmond, on Wednesday morning, a horse attached to a butcher's wagon at the market, became frightened, broke away from the boy who was driving, and dashing wildly up Main street, bolted upon the pavement near Market Bridge, and ran over Mrs. FRANCIS REAGAN, and a servant woman, who were both instantly killed. By this sad and sudden death of Mrs. Reagan, a large family is deprived of a fond and attentive parent, and the community of a worthy and charitable lady.—Whig.

BRIDGING THE POTOMAC.—On Tuesday the Virginia House of Delegates passed a bill appropriating two fifths (\$16,000) for the construction of a bridge from Loudoun county to the Point of Rocks. The bill also passed the Senate on Tuesday.

MAGNIFICENT LOTTERY.

ONE GRAND CAPITAL OF \$100,000—also \$50,000—\$30,000—\$20,000. And 250 prizes of \$2,000. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY. For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class D, for 1850. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, April 27, 1850, under the superintendence of Commissioners.